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N^o. V.

AN APPLICATION OF HERALDRY TO THE ILLUSTRATION
OF VARIOUS UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE
ANTIQUITIES.

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

PUBLISHED BY J. & J. J. DEIGHTON, AND T. STEVENSON;

AND BY

JOHN W. PARKER, LONDON.

M.DCCC.XLII.



ARMS OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS &c



REGIUS DIVINITY.



REGIUS CIVIL LAW.



REGIUS HEBREW.



REGIUS GREEK.



REGIUS PHYSICK.



MASTER OF JESUS.

AN APPLICATION

OF

HERALDRY

TO

THE ILLUSTRATION OF VARIOUS

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE ANTIQUITIES.

BY

HENRY ANNESLEY WOODHAM, ESQ. M.A. F.S.A.

CLASSICAL AND DIVINITY LECTURER OF JESUS COLLEGE.

PART THE SECOND.

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APPENDIX TO CHAPTERS I. AND II.

I REGRET the necessity of disturbing the continuity of my sections by an interchapter like the present, and the more so as its object is the explanation and rectification of an erroneous statement, though one for which I am not so much to blame as I may at first appear to be. I commenced the examination of the Coat-armour of our several Colleges, in due course, with that of Peter-house (p. 37), which I blazoned as “*or, three pallets gules; a bordure of the last charged with eight ducal coronets of the field,*” and my engraving is prefixed in accordance with this blazonry. Both, however, are inaccurate; as I have since inspected the original grant of arms to the college, which describes the shield as *d’or quatre pales ung bordure de gules semy coronnes du champ*, and a corresponding coat is depicted in colours in the margin, as usual with such documents. I am certainly vexed that such a mistake should deform my book at its very outset, but in self-defence I request to be allowed to expand this correction of it into something more apologetic than a bare statement of the *erratum*. First, a reference to the conclusion of my first chapter (p. 29) will shew clearly that I not only did not profess to have examined these authentic documents as the groundwork of my investigation, but that I openly forewarned the reader of the omission, and defended my adoption of the course. I submit therefore that I might claim an acquittal of all error, except of a kind of which I myself suggested the possible occurrence, and for the detection of which I pointed to the ultimate standard of appeal. I am willing to acknowledge, however, that I did not suspect any such inaccuracy as this in the blazonry of a prominent shield, and that I was alluding, in this passage, principally to minor details of those coats which differences of exhibition had previously rendered questionable, and in that which hints at my own fallibility, to others unconnected with academic Heraldry which I had cited from all quarters in support of my analogies and arguments. It may therefore be expected that I should explain, how I came to fall into so apparently strange a misapprehension. The truth is that my wish, as I constantly expressed myself throughout the whole work, was to elucidate the *rationale* of Heraldry, and illustrate its theory; and I was far more intent on analysing the composition and investigating the origin of the Collegiate Coats, than on ascertaining their

accuracy of description as they were successively presented for my operations. Indeed, although I was fully aware of the liberties occasionally taken with Heraldic rules, yet I had not the remotest idea that such an uninterrupted, systematic, universal misrepresentation of a shield could ever have occurred, and I even dispensed (p. 32) with any quotation of authorities for the bearings of the different Colleges, as I thought, with the few exceptions of detail duly examined, that they were all undisputed. Whether this was an unwarrantable decision in the present case, the reader, after perusing the following examples of the like error with my own, may judge for himself. The Grant gives *four* pallets to the coat: I have given *three*. Now to commence with the evidence given by the College itself, and its appurtenances. The coat with *three* pallets is carved on the old stone work of the Chapel, and the new stone work of Gisborne Court, it glares conspicuously over the Fellows' table in the Hall, and over the door in the Library, the authorities have stamped its distinction on their annual prizes, and displayed it till very lately on their plate: and in fact I should not hesitate to assert, that though the College employs its armorial bearings as freely as any other society amongst us, yet in no single instance that could meet the eye of an ordinary observer are they exhibited otherwise than I have given them; the sole examples to the contrary being, as I am informed, some of the older book-plates of the Library, and some of the angular shields which embellish the old portraits on panel, but, even of these, at least an equal share coincide with me. To proceed further;—The old University sheet of the Cycle of Proctors gives the coat of three pallets. It is given so in the Jesus MS., which is most singularly remarkable, for I have lately discovered that its writer, John Scott, was the deputy of Camden, the successor of Cooke, Clarencieux, who granted these arms to the College, and thus he, a professional Herald, on the very spot, committed this mistake within forty years of the original grant! It is given so in another MS. belonging to Mr Willement, F.S.A., purporting to have been compiled from “divse authours by A. Lewis sometime studente in Cambridge.” To this there is no date affixed, but a list of Chancellors appended terminates with Sir Walter Mildmay in 1584. It is given so in Loggan's old university views, and in Faber's mezzotinto prints of the Founders (1714). It is given so in Edmondson, Blomefield, Cole, Berry, Robson, and every Heraldic work of reference which I have ever seen, except Carter's History of Cambridge, where it appears with four. The reader will be good enough to understand that I am not parading all these testimonies as of the slightest weight in the balance against the single authority of the patent, but that I allege them in self-defence, to shew that I was guided in my conclusions by a tolerable approximation to

the celebrated canon *quod semper, quod ab omnibus, quod ubique*. It happened that I did, while considering this coat, make repeated references to such information as was at hand, not indeed with the faintest impression of the real state of the case, but in search of confirmatory evidence for the hypothesis I had formed respecting its origin; and if I had but once caught a glimpse anywhere of the four pallets, my suspicions would have been excited by the discrepancy, and I should at all events have duly mentioned the conflicting claims, even if I had not attempted a decision between them. I actually did consult Carter, too, and missed his warning only by an accidental circumstance. The practice of this writer is to give the blazonry of the coats at the conclusion of his history of the respective societies. It chanced however that he was desirous of attaching some supplementary particulars to his account of Peter-house, and accordingly subjoined it to the chapter, thereby transferring his heraldic paragraph to the middle of it, and when I looked to the usual place and found nothing, I concluded that he had either overlooked or neglected the arms of this College, and so threw the book aside. It is true that false blazonries are of common enough occurrence either from ignorance, or contempt of the science, and I should not have insisted on this instance as any thing remarkable, if the genuine coat had been allowed but a share of notoriety with the supposititious one, or if even this had exhibited the usual variations of falsehood; but that the armorial bearings of a College should have been corrupted within a few years of their bestowal,—that this inaccuracy should have been perpetuated through two centuries, not only by the Society itself, but by scientific writers—that an undeviating consistency should have been displayed in the cause of error but seldom witnessed even in the dissemination of truth, and all this while a document of decisive authority was extant and accessible—appears to me quite unintelligible on the ordinary principles of evidence. This then is my excuse for the mistake; I had never seen nor heard of any coat of Peter-house except the one commonly employed, and I had no more idea of informing myself specially of its correctness before sitting down to analyze its character, than I should have had of assuring myself that this town was actually called Cambridge if I was about to investigate the etymology of the name. The original grant of the arms before us is in Latin, with the exception of the technical blazonry given above; but one or two points of the document deserve notice. In the first place it assumes a decision, in our favour, of the controverted question concerning the respective antiquity of the two Universities, ‘*cumque id Collegium non solum omnium utriusque Academiæ tam Cantabrigiensi quam Oxoniensi longe sit antiquissimum verum etiam,*’ &c. In the next, it employs in the blazon the

expression of *semy coronnes*, equivalent to 'semi-crown,' to indicate the nature of the crowns in the bordure; now I remarked (p. 59), that the number of these both in this and the Jesus coat should be *eight*, instead of *ten* as occasionally shewn, and the coloured shield in the margin does present this number. But the term *semy* or *semée* is usually applied to a field strewn (*satus, consitus*) with any charges, and the number of these is depicted as indefinite by the representation of some of them abruptly terminated by the outline of the shield or bordure, as with the fleurs-de-lys of France ancient, or Naples at the present day. There appears a discrepancy therefore between the text and the margin of the grant, unless it be supposed that by the term *semy* a discretionary power was left to any future painter of inserting more or fewer crowns, as the occasion might require, which is very unscientific blazonry, and, in my opinion, an improbable hypothesis. The number eight must have secured its own establishment by its convenience and symmetry of appearance, as may be easily seen by comparing with it the opposite extremes of ten or six charges; though a bordure really *semée* would be far from inelegant. Another circumstance I may mention is that the patent is dated at Cambridge, in the year 1575, which confirms at once the hypothesis I proposed respecting the date of the individual shield (p. 48), and also by its coincidence with other ascertained dates, gives additional grounds for my presumption (p. 23) that some general revision of the collegiate coats took place about this period. To conclude my allusions to the first part of my work; I have been favoured with the unexpected suggestions both of Reviews and correspondents, but although I have thus discovered one or two errors of information, and a singularly unfortunate one of type, yet I cannot say that I have any reason whatever to doubt the soundness of the theory I advanced, or the justice of the arguments by which I supported it. I have not been at fault, I believe, in any point at all material;—even this misstatement of the Peter-house bearings leaves all my remarks upon them perfectly unaffected, as any Herald will at once admit, for the general character of the coat is not in any way altered by the addition or subtraction of a pallet; and if I were to republish the preceding pages, in conjunction with these, the experience and reflection of the few intervening months would not supply me with any considerable correction.

CHAPTER III.

ON COAT-ARMOUR OF OFFICE.

THE practice of assigning special coats of arms to certain honourable offices is of very great antiquity, and little doubt can be entertained but that much of our personal Heraldry is derived from such a source. Thus the cups in the ancient coat of Butler, and the bugle horns in that of Forester, originated unquestionably in the office which the name denotes, and even the plain sword in pale indicating the championship of England is borne by private individuals of the name of Dymoke. The character of these coats was, naturally, strictly emblematical, and their import obvious, consisting as they generally did of a representation of the various official implements or ensigns. But a second species of official bearings presently arose after the adoption of coat armour by Bodies Corporate which I have previously discussed, from an assumption of the social coat by the chief dignitary of the Society; such, for instance, being the official arms of Provosts, Mayors, Masters of Orders of Knighthood, Heads of Houses, &c; while under the original class of such coats are included those of all Court Officers, Heralds, Ecclesiastical Potentates and Professors. It is by no means uncommon to meet a combination of these varieties in a single shield, as when, amongst ourselves, the Head of a House holds also a Deanery or a Bishoprick, and it is very possible that a *third* official coat, such as that of a Professorship, may also pertain to the same individual. In such cases the right to any previous bearings is in no wise invalidated by a fresh acquisition, though the disposition of the accumulated coats may require some professional science. Originally, as I before remarked, it is probable that official and personal bearings were identical, so that no difficulties of this kind were likely to arise; but in the present day a change of manners and opinion has introduced a second and additional complication, as it was but little contemplated four centuries ago that those Ecclesiastical and Collegiate Dignitaries whose official claims we are now specially considering, would ever acquire a title to the arms or other additions which marriage is found to confer. As regards the various methods of marshalling in this particular branch of Heraldry, the only fundamental rule is that the honorary place in the

shield, whatever be its division, is always ceded to the official coat, except in very rare instances; and if due regard be paid to this point, the disposition, under professional correction, is pretty nearly arbitrary. Sometimes the official ensigns are disposed exteriorly, as in the Duke of Norfolk's coat; occasionally accollation is resorted to, as in the case of a married knight of one of the chief orders; the Italian prelates used to divide the shield *per fesse*, and marshal the official coat in chief; in Germany it sometimes appears *sur tout*; and in England, if a single official, and a single personal coat are to be marshalled, the latter retires to the sinister, and an ordinary impalement takes place, although, if there be three, a personal coat is now and then disposed paleways between two official coats, and a little more symmetry is thus obtained.¹ Other methods may be easily employed, if a plurality of bearings should make them necessary, the general principle of honouring the coat of office being always kept in view, and especially it should be remembered, in practice, that Heraldry is not a dead language but a living one, and that the *jus et norma* are under the influence of existing authority, and not determinable solely by antiquarian investigations. The only monitory remark I wish to add, is, that a plumber and glazier is not necessarily a Herald.

To the Professors' coats in my Frontispiece I have subjoined, *exempli gratiâ*, that of the present Master of Jesus, being a simple impalement of his official and personal coats, and it will give me an opportunity of mentioning one technical rule in blazonry which is very frequently broken. If the reader will refer to what I have said while treating of the arms of Pembroke College (p. 41) in the preceding volume, he will find some notice of the origin and disuse of the practice of *dimidiation*, with an example of its nature. To such a process, however, the bordure is *still* subjected, whether from accident or caprice, or for the sake of appearance, it is not easy perhaps to decide, but such *is* the present usage, and the bordure is never found continued on that part of the shield which is in contact with the other, as the print will shew. The constant occurrence of this feature in our collegiate Heraldry, which I have before noticed, has produced a vast number of false blazonries. It is a question, perhaps, whether certain other bearings, such as the orle and tressure, should be dimidiated or not,

¹ Amongst the various devices of marshalling are included *arms of expectation*, and as these ancient and useful bearings are nearly forgotten, I record them for the amusement or adoption of my readers. A maiden occasionally divided her shield *per pale*, and, after placing her paternal coat to the sinister, left the other half blank for the arms of her future husband, which (says Nisbet) *was the custom for young ladies that were resolved to marry*:—*Dextrum scuti latus vacuum expectativum vocant, quod indicat adhuc innuptam, et in illo insignia mariti expectantem*—and this symbolical void formed the arms of expectation. The practice arose in Spain, the Heraldry of which country is extremely like the zoology of New Holland.

and the solution, to proceed on proper principles, should obviously depend on the bearing to which the affinity of the orle can be traced: if it is connected with the bordure, it should be similarly treated, if with the inescutcheon, there is no reason for such a procedure. The same view should be taken also of charges disposed in orle, as the martlets in the Pembroke coat. I once met with a very singular shield in a MS. volume of arms of the old French Noblesse of Normandy and Brittany, dated 1635, which found its way in the time of the Revolution from the King's library in Paris to this country. It was a shield quartered; 1st and 4th *azure*, a lion rampant *or* (if I remember right), 2nd and 3rd *gules*, a bordure engrailed *argent*, but the bordure was discontinued on *both* the interior sides of the quarter, so that the shield appeared as if the 1st and 4th quarters had been superimposed on a simple coat of *gules*, a bordure engrailed *argent*. Whether this was meant for an extension of the practice of dimidiation I do not know, but if so, it must be an example of its limit: for supposing the principle to be fully carried out in a shield of sixteen or twenty quarters, the bordure in any central coat would totally disappear.

The five other coats which are blazoned in colours are those of the Regius Professors in our University, and nothing can be more simple than the general theory of their composition. A coat more or less emblematical of the faculties respectively is taken, and a royal chief added to indicate the foundation. The text letters on the breast of each lion shew a very debased state of the science, and appear to have been added from precisely the same motives which induce American artists in the western settlements to add a brief exegetic sentence in an angle of the canvass. The Hebrew and Greek character introduced into the body of the coat are not similarly exceptionable, though text letters are not very common, nor very good bearings in England. In Spanish Heraldry some of the best coats exhibit not merely letters but entire sentences, *e. g.* AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA which, by the way, was a special concession for some infamous act of barbarity. I will now pass through the details of these coats, and then submit the original grant to the reader's perusal.

DIVINITY. *Gules*, on a cross *ermine*, between four doves *argent*, a bible fesswise, of the field, garnished and clasped *or* thereon the Greek letter Θ *sable*.—Crest, a dove volant *argent*, bearing in his beak an olive branch *vert*.

It will be readily observed how singularly analogous this coat is to that of the University which was before treated of (p. 35), the field, cross and charge being identical, and the difference being merely that the cross is *cantonée* with doves instead of lions. I must digress a moment here to mention a fact confirmatory of certain opinions which I expressed (pp. 35, 36) con-

cerning the abovementioned University coat. By a reference (for which I am obliged to a correspondent) to Wood's Hist. and Antiq. Oxon. l. 560, ed. Gutch, it will be seen that the arms of the University in the early part of the fifteenth century were France and England quarterly, with a book *gules*, a circumstance which almost decisively confirms my analytical explanation of the bearings, and enables us to contrast very prettily the more artificial method of embodying the same idea in our present coat. It favours, too, my conjecture concerning the date of this latter shield, which it proves *not* to have existed in 1420, while the patent presently to be quoted shews the date of a composition exactly similar to be 1590. To return, however: the change of the lions to doves is intelligible enough, but the regal character of the shield is thus entirely lost, and it is remarkable that the chief is dispensed with in this coat, which would otherwise have conveyed the same meaning. The distinctive letter Θ is here transferred from the lion to the book, and is probably the initial of $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ or $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\alpha\omicron\Gamma\iota\alpha$.

LAW. *Purple*, a cross moline *or*, on a chief *gules*, a lion passant guardant of the second, marked in his side with the letter L *sable*.—Crest, a bee volant *or*.

This is rather a singular coat; both from the rarity of the tincture, and the employment of the ordinary. It is certainly true, that the tincture in nine cases out of ten would depend solely on the caprice of the grantor, but the occurrence of that in question is so uncommon, that I imagine it probable that some particular circumstance occasioned its adoption. I cannot explain the cross moline, unless it be in any way connected with a great benefactor to the Philosophy schools, who bore a cross of this kind *sable*, on a field *argent*, a coat which in some books of reference is called that of the Philosophy school. The crest is simply intelligible.

PHYSICK. *Azure*, a fesse *ermine* between three lozenges *or*, a chief as above, the lion being marked with the letter M.—Crest, a quinquangle *argent*.

The tinctures of this coat are very prettily chosen, and we may hope that the charges divided by the fesse were not intended to be absolutely emblematical. The crest is curious. It is the old pentagram or pentangle to which certain occult virtues were formerly ascribed; it is described by a single continuous motion of the pen, and served sometimes as a *tessera* in the correspondence of philosophers. It is termed in the grant *simbolum sanitatis*, which explains its present appropriation, but it is not an easy thing to give it its prescribed tincture.

HEBREW. *Argent*, the Hebrew letter \aleph *sable*, a chief as above, the lion being marked with the letter H.—Crest, a turtle-dove *azure*.

The turtle-dove in this crest has the same import as the doves in the Divinity shield.

GREEK. Per chevron *argent* and *sable*, in the first the Greek letters A and Ω, in the second a grasshopper, all counterchanged; a chief as above, the lion being marked with the letter G. Crest, an owl *argent*, legs, beak, and ears *or*.

The letters A and Ω in this coat relate probably to a well-known text, and the grasshopper is the famous *insigne* of the Athenians. The tinctures both in this coat and the Hebrew, were perhaps chosen to give effect to the letters which would naturally be black on a white ground; the crest needs no explanation.

I here subjoin the original grant of these coats, as transcribed from Baker's MSS. in the University Library, Vol. xxvi. p. 27. His own note is as follows: "*Copied from the original inter Archiva Academiæ Cantabrigiænsis, with the seal of his (Clarencieux) office appendant, viz. a cross, and on a chief a lion passant gardant.*"

To all & singular as well Nobles & Gentils as others to whome these presentes shall come be seene heard read or understood Robert Cooke Esquire alias Clarencieux Kinge of Armes & principl Heralde of the South East & West Partes of this Realme of England from the Ryver of Trent Southwarde sendeth greetinge in our Lord God everlasting whereas aunciently from the beginninge the vertuous Actes of worthy Persons have bene commended to the world with sondrey monumentes & remembrances of their good deseartes amongst the w^h the chieffest & most usuall hath bene the bearinge of signes & tokens in Shildes called Armes being evident demonstrations & testimonies of proves & valor diversely distributed accordinge to the qualities & deseartes of the persons meritinge the same w^h order as it was prudently devised to stirre up & enflame the hartes of men to the Imitation of vertue even so hath the same ben continued from tyme to tyme & yet is continually observed to the entent that such as have done commendable service to their Prince or Countrey either in warre or peace may therefore receave due honor in their lyves & also derive the same successively to their posteritie for ever. And whereas King Henry the eighth of famous memory hath founded in the Univesitye of Cambridge, for the advancement of learning five Lectures of *Phisicke, Lawe, Devinitye, Hebrew & Greke*, & hath appoynted to the Lecturers & Readers of the same sciences great & liberrall stipendes yearly for ever to endure. And being required of Thomas Larkin Esquire Doctor of Phisicke & publicke Reader of the King's Phisicke Lecture in the said Univesitye of Cambridge to appoynt & grant unto the said five Readers severall Armes & Crestes w^h the said Lecturers

& professors might give & beare lawfully to them & their successor in like place & office for ever: Hereupon I the said Clarenceiulx King of Armes considering his request to be very reasonable & required seinge in all Universities publicke professors & Readers be the chiefe members chosen as the worthiest fitt for their Professions In consideration of the premisses, by power & authoritie unto my office annexed & graunted by Letters patentes under the great seale of England have assigned given & graunted to these fyve Readers & their successors in lyke place & office for ever; these Armes & Creasts following: *that is to saye*, the first to the Phisicke Reader that he may beare azure a fesse *ermine* between three Losenges gold on a chiffe gules a Lyon¹ gardant gold marked in his syde with this Letter M sablès & for the creast upon the Healme on a wreath gold & azure a Quinquangle silver called symbolum sanitatis manteled gules doubled silver. *Secondly* to the Lawe Reader the field purple a crosse molen gold on a chiffe gules a lyon passant gardant gold marked in his syde with this letter L sables, & to the creast upon the Healme on a wreathe purple & gold a bee volant gold manteled gules doubled silver. *Thirdly*, to the Divinitye Reader the Field gules on a cross ermen between four doves silver a Booke of the first leaves gold clasped noted in the midst with this Greke letter Θ Theta sables, & to the Creast upon the Healme on a wreathe silver & gules a Dove volant silver with an Olive Branch vert in his Beke manteled gules doubled silver. *Fourthly* the Hebrew Reader the Field silver the Hebrew letter ך Tawe sables, on a chiffe gules a lyon passant gardant gold marked in his syde with this letter H sables and to the Creast upon the Healme on a wreathe silver & sables a Turtle-dove azure manteled gules doubled silver. *Fifthly* the Greke Reader the field silver & sables & perty per chevron in the first these two Greke letters Α Alpha & Ω Omega sables & in the seconde a Cicade or Grasshopper silver on a chiffe gules a Lyon passant gardant gold marked in his side with this letter Γ sables & to the Creast upon the Healme on a wreathe silver & sables an owle silver Leges Beke & eares gold manteled gules doubled silver as more plainly apperith depicted in the margent. To have & to hold the said Armes & Creasts & every part & parcel of them unto the said five Kings Readers or Lectors & to every of them & to their successors for ever during the tyme of their Lectures & office & they & every one of them to use beare & shew in Shield Coat armour or otherwise & therein to be revested at their libertye & pleasuer according to the auncient Lawes of Armes without ympediment lett or Interruption of any person or persons. *In witness whereof* I the said Claren-

¹ There is here probably an omission of *passant*.

cieulx King of Armes have hereunto subscribed my name & likewise putt the seale of myne office the xiiiith daye of November in the yere of our Lord God 1590 & in the xxxiind yere of the Reigne of our most gracious Sovereign lady Quene Elizabeth.

Rob. Cooke alias Clarencieulx

Roy D'armes.

There are, I believe, no other professorships in this University to which armorial bearings are attached, but it should not therefore be concluded that royal foundations alone are entitled to such distinctions. It may be observed from the foregoing document, *first*, that the grant was not made till fifty years after their establishment; *secondly*, that it was then made not because Henry VIII. had been their founder,—the bare recital of such fact being merely part of the technical form—but because “in all Universities public professors were the chief and worthiest members chosen;” and *thirdly*, that it was made at the private request of one of the parties, who was probably fond of Heraldry, or acquainted with the King at Arms. There can be no reason why the rest of our professorships, at the option of their holders, should not be similarly distinguished; a coat neatly appropriate without being broadly emblematical, with a perpetuation of the founder on a bordure or chief, might easily be assigned to each, and would doubtless be readily forthcoming, if any gentleman would imitate the example of Dr Thomas Larkin.

CHAPTER IV.

ON THE HERALDIC ANTIQUITIES OF PARTICULAR COLLEGES.

THE hieroglyphics of Heraldry have been liberally employed amongst us to convey to successive generations the records of academic antiquity, and although during the eighteenth century—a period which *really* merits the name of the “dark age”—the destruction, instead of the perpetuation of such memorials, was the surest criterion of enlightened taste, yet the expense which attended reform, the *amari aliquid* which rose amidst the sparkling bubbles of liberalism, sorely circumscribed the spread of improvement, and has left us just what our modern forefathers had not money enough to demolish. The armorial memoirs of which I am at present speaking, will be found in various positions and forms of preservation—in the ornamental details of collegiate Architecture, in those of sepulchral monuments, and in stained glass and illuminated manuscripts. If the theory commonly received respecting the first introduction of our present system of coat-armour be correct, we cannot of course expect to find any employment of armorial bearings before the general adoption of the Early English style of architecture, and indeed as far as my own observation and memory enable me to speak, they seldom form any integral part of the design until the Decorated period, when they appear in profusion. In altar tombs, placed singly under separate canopies, they frequently cover all the four sides, and were intended to convey the different pretensions and alliances of the deceased. In pannelling, they appear sufficiently large to fill up the space between two shafts, and are generally placed midway between the capital and base. In Perpendicular work they seem to have been thought almost necessary, so that it is scarcely possible to find a specimen in which shields either plain or with device do not form a prominent part of the detail. In quatre-foiled squares or circles, in corbels and corbel-tablets, on key stones, in the exterior curve of ogree arches, in the spandrils of doorways, and sometimes without any connection with the surrounding work, they are almost certainly to be found. Some good examples of their early use may be seen in King Edward's crosses, and in the interior of the beautiful Decorated gate at Bury St Edmunds; the unsparing practice of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries appears in King's College

Chapel, and it should be recollected, that in this, as well in other Perpendicular buildings, the slipped rose and portcullis are features as essentially heraldic as the lion or fleur-de-lys. There is one principle which should never be lost sight of, viz., that charges are not to be introduced irrespectively of the character and foundation of the building. The royal arms and badges indeed are common property, and may be worked almost into any edifice without limit to their repetition, but no other coat appears in ancient work which is not connected with its history, though the relationship in many instances may be difficult enough to trace. Even the long bands of plain escutcheons which are sometimes met with, are but copies from others which were charged, and it was always possible that there *might* be benefactors or members whose commemoration in this way might be expedient¹. A plain shield is like an empty niche, it was contemplated originally that each should be full, and they generally were so, and thus the regularity of ancient practice perpetuated the features, even where their introduction was not immediately requisite; in this manner they have descended to us, and the niche and the shield are both at the service of modern architects, but the amateur of considerate temper and accomplished taste, will refrain from placing a bust of Napoleon in the one, or his own initials on the other.

In sepulchral monuments the occurrence of these records is naturally more invariable still, their position, arrangement, and form coinciding always with the architecture of the period. In mural tombs of the seventeenth century, when the monstrosity of a severed pediment is found, a hideous circular painting of the leading coat is frequently erected in the chasm, while the alliances are continued laterally by the side of the pillars, or on the pedestals; in altar tombs of late date, the coat is frequently placed on one of the ends, still in a circular form, and often within a wreath. The armorial bearings on stained glass are ornaments principally to our Halls, though they occur of course in the Chapels, and in other parts of the Buildings. The illuminated MSS. to which I alluded, will demand, in some Colleges, particular attention. I will now commence the task I have undertaken of recording and classifying such of these memorials as remain in particular Colleges, and I shall add their history and explanation in as many cases as I am able to discover them. I am very doubtful, however, of any thing like general success in this point of my investigations, for it was only after considerable research and trouble that I made myself acquainted with the historical character of such remains as exist in our own College, and I cannot of course expect elsewhere either

¹ A row of charged escutcheons may be seen over the great gateway at Trinity, and in modern work, there is a magnificent armorial band in the New Houses of Parliament.

such a previous knowledge of documents which may be useful, or so easy an access to them. But such information as I have arranged I lay before the reader, and I beg only that he will not estimate the pains taken in its collection from its insignificant appearance.

Jesus College.

The two plates which I have given, comprise the principal armorial ornaments which are introduced in the architectural details of our College. The prominent coats are those of Ely see, and Bishop Alcock our Founder. Over the entrance gateway the Royal shield is placed centrally within the ogree canopy, while the other two coats flank it on the outside; the design of the stone work is extremely good, though the idea conveyed of it by the engraving is not so complete as I intended it to be. It will be noticed that the style of the windows, as far as they are represented, corresponds but ill with the character of the gate, a discrepancy which was occasioned by the following exploit. In the last century, measures were contemplated and tenders received for beautifying the whole College, by transforming its Gothic features into as perfect Venetian as might be practicable, but the demands of even the most reasonable contractor were so much beyond the means of the Society, that the design was reluctantly abandoned; its originators, however, changed into sash windows all such as faced the public road, excepting those on the ground floor, which were concealed by the garden walls, while all the interior windows of the court were left in their primæval rudeness, in order that the cursory glance of the traveller might deceive him into an opinion of academic enlightenment, and that posterity might recognize their liberality, and imitate their example. The smaller gate covered with ivy is that leading from the first court into the cloisters; it displays a remarkably pretty employment of armorial bearings, and I may remark, that the ornamental work is precisely similar to that over the celebrated porch of Woolpit Church in Suffolk, where the two shields are both those of Ely see. The Cock in the center is the well known device of our Founder, which is generally depicted as perched on a globe, the two emblems together being presumed to convey an intelligible representation of the name AL-COCK. It appears in every part of the College in corbels, spandrils, and other details, and most frequently is made to bear a scroll, which perhaps formerly exhibited some inscription; on the present one the legend is, *PROSERVUM ITER FACIAS*, it was renewed once within my own recollection, but whether

it has been handed down to us from any antiquity I cannot say. In a small loft over the Hall, are deposited some old panels, which appear to have been removed from the chapel, on which are rudely sketched several of these cocks, with the usual addition by which conversation is pictorially represented, ΕΙΩ ΕΙΜΙ ΑΛΕΚΤΡΥΩΝ remarks one, to which another, facing him, replies ΟΥΤΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΩ. A third, standing near, proclaims either for the benefit of his brethren, or the spectators, ΒΟΥΛΗΦΟΡΟΝ ΑΝΔΡΑ ΟΥ ΧΡΗ ΠΑΝΝΥΧΙΟΝ ΕΥΔΕΙΝ.

The other Heraldic remains in the College are as follows:

IN THE CHAPEL.

North Transept. On a mural monument:

Rustat, as blazoned below, but without impalement.

On a square pavement stone:

Thomas Murgatroyde, in Artibus Baccalaureus ob. Mai. 24, A.D. 1672; above and below which is engraved a cross pattée fleur-de-lisée charged with five roundels.

South Transept. On a mural brass, the monument of *Lionel Duckett*.

Six coats, viz.

1. A saltier.
2. A bend.
3. Guttée.
4. A saltier between nine crosses pattée.
5. A bugle stringed.
6. Three bendlets, and a lion rampant on a canton.
The whole impaling,
7. Three.escallops.

On a mural tablet:

Per pale *azure* and *or*, a saltier counterchanged and crescent for difference. The monument of Dr Boldero mentioned elsewhere.

On pavement stones:

Parnell—two cheverons.

Darcy—a sinister hand on an inescutcheon, between three cinque-foils.

Cooke—as blazoned elsewhere.

On a hatchment:

Ely Deanery; impaling, quarterly, 1st and 4th *argent*, out of a mound in base *vert*, three sprigs of roses *gules*, leaved *proper*, 2nd and 3rd *argent*, three crows *sable*, for Pearce; an escutcheon of pretence, per cheveron *argent* and *sable*, in chief two fleurs-de-lys of the second, in base a tower *or*, for *Serocold*;—the bearings of the late Master.

IN THE HALL.

Oriel. The College.

The same.

Ely See.

Gules, a fesse *argent*, between three leopards' faces *or*, for
Stillington.

Joseph Stillington, M.A. and Fellow of the College in 1707, left the choicest portion of his Library to the College, and twenty pounds for the purchase of more books.

South window.

Per saltier *gules* and *argent*, a saltier between four cross crosslets all counterchanged; impaling, *vert*, a chevron *or*, between three swans *argent*.

The arms of Tobias Rustat, our most celebrated benefactor, and his wife.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th *argent*, a chevron between three eagles' legs erased *sable*; 2nd and 3rd *gules*, three bendlets *vair*, for *Bray*.

The Lady Catherine Bray, relict of Sir Reginald Bray, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was a liberal benefactress to our Society in its early years; she defrayed in part the charges of the appropriation of the Rectory of Great Shelford in this county, which was given by James Stanley, Bishop of Ely, and contributed also to the incomplete fabric of the College. West of the Gatehouse stood the School for Grammar which our Founder had commenced, and which Lady Bray not only finished, but endowed with a salary for the schoolmaster. The school was afterwards suppressed by the Queen's visitors; and the old building by additions and enlargements in 1718, became what is now the south side of the first court of the College.

I have before explained (p. 26.) what might otherwise seem the strange coincidence that every shield in our Hall should have the addition of the bordure, but there is also another rather striking feature in the oriel and south windows which requires a little illustration. Our Founder's device, of which I lately spoke, was very characteristically worked into the interior embellishments of the Library, every window being graced, on each side of its mullion, with one of these cocks and his usual legend. Fortunately, the greater part of the windows on the eastern side remain with their original diamond panes and decorations undisturbed, and we are enabled, by the way, from this circumstance to form an outline of a very interesting sketch, viz. the primary constitution of the Library at the foundation of the College. In every one of these windows will be discovered on a close examination a small scroll in black letter containing

the title of that department of literature to which the word was then assigned, the series being **Physica, Lex Civilis, Lex Canonica, Lex Communis, Esaias, Mattheus, Marcus, Luca et Johannes**. Some little trace of this arrangement yet exists, the medical books being still kept in the first ward, and copies of the Scriptures and the Fathers in the last three, but the old canon lawyers and schoolmen together with the commentators, who probably filled the wards assigned to the Evangelists and Prophets have been transferred to shelves on the outer staircase. To return to the point, however, the legends in the mouths of the cocks were quotations from Scripture appropriate to their respective words, that in the civil law, for instance, being **Parabit thronum suum iudicio**, and so forth, but without any regard to such connexions, the two pair of cocks from the evangelical wards were bodily transferred during the improvements of the last century, scrolls and all, to the Hall windows, where they still display their emphatic texts, though the antiquarian visitor might be perplexed to discover the connexion between the Fellows' Table and **Loquebar de testimoniis tuis, or Liber generationis Ihu**.

IN THE LIBRARY.

In the spandrils of the entrance arch.

The College.

Ely See.

Over the door leading to the lodge.

The College, with *six* crowns in the bordure.

On a small wooden shield.

Per pale *or* and *sable*, a saltier counterchanged. Crest, on a wreath *gules* and *argent* a greyhound courant of the first, collared and ringed *or*. for *Boldero*.

Edmund Boldero, S. T. P. Master of the College in 1663, classed the whole library anew at his own charge, built new wards, and bequeathed to it all his books. The shield was perhaps placed originally over some ward peculiarly dedicated to his bequest, but afterwards removed and neglected. It has lately been restored and fixed over the inside of the entrance door with an inscription¹.

A handsome vellum folio is preserved in the Library, presented by Lionel Gatford, whose son Lionel Gatford, S. T. P., formerly scholar of the College, and afterwards Archdeacon of St Alban's, and Treasurer of St Paul's, left a most munificent bequest of books to us. This volume

¹ These are same arms as those in the chapel, but the tinctures are varied as usual in those times. On the college plate they appear *gules* and *argent*.

contains a record of all the benefactors to the Library up to that time, with a catalogue of each bequest in detail, and the arms of the chief contributors in the margin, amongst which, besides Boldero and Stillington elsewhere blazoned, appear,

Per chevron crenellée *argent* and *sable*, in chief sinister a crescent *argent*, dexter a mullet *or*, in base a lion rampant of the last armed *gules*, for *Duport*.

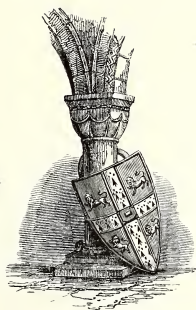
James Duport, S. T. P. Master of Magdalene and Dean of Peterborough gave us seventy pounds for the purchase of books.

Argent, on a fesse *azure* between three crescents *gules* three doves *or*, for *Cooke*.

William Cooke, LL.D. Fellow of the College and Chancellor of Ely, in the beginning of the last century, besides benefactions to the fabric, and a large silver basin and ewer for the Fellows' Table, bequeathed to the College all his valuable and extensive Law Library.

Sable, three goats passant *argent* armed and unguled *or* for *Gatford*.

STARE
ANTIQUEAS



SUPER
VIAS.

